

THE EVENING STAR. WASHINGTON. MONDAY, April 3, 1893. CROSBY & SONS, Editors.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation in Washington three times larger than that of any other paper in the city. As a local NEWS paper and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

There is no danger of antagonism and conflict between the recently organized Sanitary League and the city authorities. The league was formed for the purpose of co-operating with and assisting the officials. The purpose of the League is set forth in its constitution in these words:

"The objects of this association shall be the improvement of the health of the citizens of the District of Columbia by the collection of data with regard to existing or threatened dangers to the public health, the collection of the diffusion of information with regard to the best means of removing or preventing such causes of danger and by aiding as far as possible the proper authorities in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the District and to prevent the introduction or spread of disease."

It is composed of good citizens, men and women of common sense, whose sole effort is to aid in placing Washington where it will be without a rival in point of healthfulness. With such an aim in view it is ridiculous to suppose, as some people have, that they would jeopardize the success of the movement by antagonizing or interfering in any manner with the work of the constituted authorities. It is their purpose to encourage that work in every way. Much that is to be done by the league lies outside the province of official action. It is educational. In this phase of its work it promises to prove a most powerful auxiliary to the health department, for it will prepare the people to welcome the health officer and to aid him in every way to speedily accomplish his task. This was recognized by the constituted authorities of the city, who were fully informed of the movement at its inception, and gave it the benefit of their approval and their presence and advice at the meeting at which the plan was adopted. The need for a thorough sanitary survey of the city, with the possibility of such a survey, was recognized by the league and by the District Commissioners. Such a survey is believed to be beyond the limited means placed by Congress at the disposal of the officials. Much can be accomplished by the voluntary efforts of citizens, in connection with vigorous work of the health department, and the league has addressed itself to the task of such cooperative effort on the part of citizens. But this is only a fraction of what has been planned by the league. It proposes co-operation not only with the municipal authorities, but with the Medical Society, the Museum of Hygiene, the quarantine service, and every organization or official body interested in or charged with any duty in connection with the health of the community. It has already set about the collection of information regarding sanitary laws and ordinances, and the obtaining, from the best sources, of data that would be of incalculable value in the event of an epidemic. Committees of efficient men are engaged in inquiries relating to school hygiene, hospital management, the treatment of contagious diseases, and other kindred matters. The health department will find this organization of citizens its most powerful auxiliary and there need be no fear of antagonism.

Some little time ago Commander Jewell, of the United States navy, expressed the opinion, in a lecture that was now practically forgotten, that this conclusion was not based upon the theory that mankind was any better or more peaceable than it always has been, but was compelled by the fact that murderous appliances have been so multiplied and perfected as to prohibit strife. Nothing could be more desirable than the evolution of such a millennium, but the time is not yet. The next great war will be far more bloody than its most sanguinary predecessors, but military science has not yet reached the point where annihilation of a great force is possible. When smokeless gunpowder was adopted by the European powers it was argued that terrible slaughter would be a certain consequence, but that claim was met by the invention of a smoke-producing bomb which would becloud battle-fields and make possible the movement of large bodies of troops without the enemy's knowledge. Then came the terror generated by the small caliber bullet ejected from rapid-firing machine rifles, but before this murderous combination could prove its efficiency in actual warfare at least two men succeeded in making death which cannot be prevented even at short range by the swiftest of these missiles. Ordnance experts have fashioned great guns that propel enormous projectiles at tremendous speed, but steamworking guns have produced armor plate that defies the conical shell, while cellulose and air-tight compartment-construction combine to render modern naval vessels unsinkable. It would be most gratifying to every intelligent man and woman if the peace of the world could be secured by international agreement, but that seems not to be possible just now. There are too many old Europe to be paid off among the empires of Europe to make arbitration a present possibility.

Foreign agents have for some time past instigated a probability of commotion in Egypt, due to the inability of the young and inexperienced Khedive to understand that Great Britain and not he rules the land of the Pharaohs. Utterly forgetful of the fact that England placed his father upon the throne and thus made his accession possible, the Khedive is creating a great deal of anti-English sentiment, but, however, cannot be prevented even at short range by the swiftest of these missiles. Ordnance experts have fashioned great guns that propel enormous projectiles at tremendous speed, but steamworking guns have produced armor plate that defies the conical shell, while cellulose and air-tight compartment-construction combine to render modern naval vessels unsinkable. It would be most gratifying to every intelligent man and woman if the peace of the world could be secured by international agreement, but that seems not to be possible just now. There are too many old Europe to be paid off among the empires of Europe to make arbitration a present possibility.

New York is very busy just now putting a few spring repairs on its water shed. It will now be seen whether anybody obtained from the right gallant sport of office-seeking because it was Lent.

Washington points with pride to the abundance of material she possesses for the vacancies on the District bench.

German artillery experts, in looking for new explosives, might come over and see if they can not utilize popular curiosity by means of some storage system.

Without real reason and in what seems to be a somewhat extravagant fashion the esteemed Baltimore Sun laments what it believes to be the failure of the democratic party to keep during the last campaign. The Star is not an advocate of profane meddling, but it can agree with the Sun in its denunciation of those members of the House of Representatives who voted themselves the assistance of a clerk each. To be sure, the clerk hire will, at \$100 per session-month each, amount to a considerable sum, but the provision was sensibly economic. Under conditions that those chosen to legislate in the House had but little time to attend to the most important of their duties because their waking hours had to be devoted to correspondence and to minor departmental matters, they could easily be disposed of by an intelligent clerk. It is true that this luxury of every member having his own private secretary, paid by the government, has heretofore been confined to the aristocratic and more luxurious Senate, and it is no less true that it was unknown in either branch of Congress to the fathers of the republic, or to the Senate of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, but neither of those facts can be seriously regarded as arguments.

ment, nor is there much force in the statement that it costs nearly one-fourth as much to maintain the Senate of today as it did to support the entire first administration of President Washington. This country has grown much since its father retired to Mount Vernon, and many important changes have taken place in the years which separate from the period when Webster, Clay and Calhoun founded it. The stage coach has been superseded by the locomotive, the omnibus by the cable car, the sailing vessel by "ocean greyhounds," the telephone and telegraph annihilate distance, and where the pen once reigned supreme there is the photograph and the typewriter. Everything that adds to the efficiency of a government finds a ready market and there is continual demand for labor-saving machinery in all lines of endeavor. The employment of these industrial aids cannot be stigmatized as extravagance, nor is it logical to insist that because our early legislators did not need private secretaries the same situation prevails today.

The intelligence of a city is fairly reflected in its schools. Chicago legislators may be inclined to argue that such a rule does not apply to the public institutions of learning in the lake city, but their arguments cannot but be refuted by the fact that the Chicago schools, the results of Dr. J. M. Rice's investigation, Dr. Rice is probably the most practical and advanced of American educators, an expert in the science of pedagogy. He has been wandering up and down the land studying the various public school systems and has come to the well-founded conclusion that the standard in Chicago is very low. This condition, says the investigator, due to an insufficiency of supervision and to the fact that the qualifications requisite to procure a teacher's certificate are too few and too easily attained. Dr. Rice had some extremely interesting experiences, especially with the teachers, and his conclusions were not a little surprising. The subject of one of his little inquiries, the least efficient instructors were forever assuring him that their respective schools were the best in the city, and one of them was so shockingly ungrammatical as to receive special attention in the report. "You wasn't smart that time," the subject wasn't smart enough," were expressions used by her in speaking to the scholars, and in excusing some of her shortcomings she frequently referred to the "frustrated" condition of her charges. Some of the reading done in another school represented what the doctor said was the result of the most perverted form of instruction he ever found anywhere. The content pupils were started on their distinctive career in response to a command to begin with the "mouth movements," whereupon half a hundred little ones rang the changes on the vowels, a, e, and o. While uttering the sound "a," which was as in "car," the mouths were stretched open as far as they would go; in "e" the corners were drawn as closely as possible to the nose, and in "o" the lips must have been extremely grotesque; to see fifty pupils thus occupied at once presented a scene that beggars description. Then the teacher said, "Your tongues are not loose," and at once the fifty youngsters put out their tongues and wagged them in all directions, and then, says Dr. Rice, "the principal complimented the children highly on the superiority of their enunciation." Well may he remark, "What an idea these pupils must have received of the purpose of a school when from the start they were taught systematically how to make grimaces and wag their tongues!" Following these extraordinary and meaningless exercises came a succession of head movements and more facial eccentricities. Then there was reading and the pupils were supposed to apply their physiological gymnastics to the reading. "Their appearance and actions while reading," says Dr. Rice, "were enough to make one shudder. To see many of the pupils did not look rational when they read." Everything was done in the most grotesque and imprudently absurd manner, most unnatural and supremely ridiculous. In another room the pupils stared horribly and flung startled glances broadcast in addition to twisting their visages so that they were not in the likeness of anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. From such training as this will come self-consciousness and affectation, both dangerous. Their merely stated a truth when he said that by forming themselves on fantastic models the young begin by being ridiculous and often end in being vicious. Sensible Chicago should put a stop to this foolishness. Many of the city's schools, particularly those in the recently annexed region, are of the best type, but within the old city limits there is educational backwardness. True greatness is moral strength, and moral strength is a product of modern education effort.

At present it is the man with a sincere who loses sleep and has trouble.

As an anti-combine quantity, spring has a very visible advantage of the investigation.

It remained for Chicago to develop the most picturesque possibilities of the campaign of education.

It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a French crisis is a new issue or the same old crisis.

Ex-Senator Ingalls wears wooden shoes when he works in his kitchen-garden. Senators who need to meet him in the congressional assembly he wears similar shoes, only very much heavier, when he engaged in partisan debate.

SHOOTING STARS.

"I ain't much at the planny," said the coal-yard employee as he adjusted the weight of a load of coal, "but I'm great at running the scales."

The white horse law.

"Where the eggs rolled galore, And nobody cared."

What the other folks were.

"She said I was a perfect spring poem when she saw me in my new suit," said the young man with a penchant for proposing.

"Indeed," replied his friend. "Did she refer to the frequency with which you are 'declined with thanks?'"

The lawyer's gay.

A bequest loved to smash, While the heirs in dismay Watched him diggie the cash.

And he murmured, "Give heed To my patience and skill; To work to succeed Is to work with a will."

"What are you reading?" said one clerk in a broker's office to another.

"A work on the theory of money."

"That's no good. What we want is the practice of money."

The Easter egg is the dream of youth, Naught else its glory matches. 'Tis the prettiest egg of all, in sooth, But alas, it never hatches.

Easter in New York.

In addition to the remarkable display of bonnets yesterday quite a number of persons went to church to worship.—New York World.

On an Extensive Scale.

Businesslike Yankee (in the near future)—"Beg pardon for intruding, sir, but you are the governor of these islands, are you not?" Territorial Governor of Hawaii—"I am, sir. What can I do for you?"

Businesslike Yankee—"I notice one of your volcanoes is smoking. Like to see you a down draft furnace for it, sir."—Southern Engineering.

An Interesting Exhibit.

Chicago will be the chief exhibit at the world's fair, and the best possible advertisement that could have been shown streets and alleys and a perfect system of sanitation.—Chicago Dispatch.

THEY WERE MORE. 50 CENTS. NEVER SO LITTLE. AT PERRY'S. EXTRA!

IT ISN'T often such an opportunity as this is possible. Circumstances make it—we had no part in planning it.

When you stopped buying light-weight fabrics last season we had some few choice patterns still uncut. We knew we would have to reduce the price. The only question was should we do it then when you didn't need them—or keep them until later, when you did!

A bargain isn't a bargain—no matter what concessions are made in the cost—unless the need is present. So we kept them—and now—when you are looking around for a traveling gown—or a dress to take to the mountains or seashore or wear in the cool of the day—you have got a chance to buy the goods to make a beauty.

We have divided them up into six lots.

LOT ONE. 40-inch BAYBRED STRIPED CHEVIOTS, mixed with colored threads. 40-inch Black and Tan Cheviots. \$1.25 Now 50c. A YARD.

LOT TWO. 40-inch SILK STRIPED CHEVIOTS—zebray weight. Was \$1.50. Now 50c. A YARD.

LOT THREE. 40-inch Handsome CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS, 40-inch FIGURED CHEVIOTS—Black and Gray and Brown and Blue combinations—\$1.50 and \$2. Now 50c. A YARD.

LOT FOUR. 40-inch POLKA DOT CAMEL'S HAIR—the genuine article. 40-inch BROWN, BLUE, GRAY and WHITE POLKA DOT CHEVIOTS. \$2.50 and \$3. Now 50c. A YARD.

LOT FIVE. 40-inch ECRU CHEVIOTS, with Blue Bonnet-rose tints. 40-inch BLUE and WHITE and GRAY and WHITE PLAID CHEVIOTS. Was \$1.50. Now 50c. A YARD.

LOT SIX. 40-inch PLAID CHEVIOTS—light shades. 40-inch DIAMOND PLAID CHEVIOTS—Was \$1.50. Now 50c. A YARD.

These are all imported fabrics, and for all they are the belongings of a year ago they have not lost caste with fashion. If you can use them, we don't want to urge you—except to make up your minds promptly, for fear there are not enough to go around.

PERRY'S. "WINTH AND THE AVENUE." Established 1840. Telephone 605.

300 DOZEN LADIES' PERCALE WAISTS. 29c. WORTH 50c.

IN ADDITION TO OUR GREAT EARLY BARGAINS ADVERTISED FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK.

A. KAUFMAN, 909 PA. AVE. N.W.

PARADES, Umbrellas, Rubber Goods.

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THE PALAIS ROYAL'S SPRING "OPENING" TERMINATES TOMORROW WITH AN EXTRA SOUVENIR THAT EVERYBODY WILL APPRECIATE.

IMPROVED YOKE BAND SKIRTS 59c.

TWO STYLES OF THESE SKIRTS WERE DISSECTED BY THE WRITER THIS MORNING, WHO SECURED THE UNBIASED OPINION OF VISITORS TO THE STORE AS TO THE WORTH OF MATERIALS.

GENERAL OPINION OF WORTH OF STYLE NO. 1.

4 1/2 yards Wamatta Muslin, worth 10c yard..... 45c 3 1/2 yards Embroidered for flounce, worth 10c yard..... 45c 3 1/2 yards Cotton and Tape are worth 3c..... 3c

STYLE NO. 2 ON THE DISSECTING TABLE.

4 1/2 yards Wamatta Muslin, worth 10c yard..... 45c 3 1/2 yards Cambric for ruffle, worth 12 1/2c yard..... 45c 3 1/2 yards Cotton and Tape are worth 3c..... 3c

While the materials are not worth quite so much as in Style No. 1, you will find that the cost of making—the time required—is considerably more. Note the fine tucks in the deep Cambric flounce and the intricate embroidery. Did you ever see neater work? Of course you must not ask for more than two of these skirts—in justice to others.

4 1/2 yards Wamatta Muslin, worth 10c yard..... 45c 3 1/2 yards Cambric for ruffle, worth 12 1/2c yard..... 45c 3 1/2 yards Cotton and Tape are worth 3c..... 3c

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Save Your Furniture From the Dust. OUR WAY OF CUTTING AND MAKING LOOSE COVERS YOU WILL FIND THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND SATISFACTORY.

WE QUOTE THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK.

We will send our man to your house and give you an estimate free of charge.

OUR SPECIAL GRADE OF FURNITURE LINEN IS UNEQUALLED FOR FINISH AND UNIFORMITY OF WEAVE.

66-IN. WIDE, 50c. YD.

WINDING UP THE OLD TO ORDER, UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. 514 street annex.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. LANSBURGH & BRO.

More beautiful than ever, more perfect in weave, more handsome in finish, and a greater variety of colors than ever before. We have had greater demands than ever for Lansdowne, which is a new and better fabric than any other.

98c. To \$3.48.

SILK WINSTON TIES in black, white, dots and all the latest colorings. Special price.

Children's Embroidered Collars, beautiful patterns, worth 10c.

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OVER 25,000 IN USE.

BRADBURY PIANOS.

These celebrated Pianos have been before the public for over Forty Years, and the reputation of these instruments has steadily increased until they are now recognized by the most expert judges to be equal to any piano made.

WEBSTER PIANOS.

A fine, large Piano at a medium price, beautiful tone, handsome case, and the grandest of these instruments has steadily increased until they are now recognized by the most expert judges to be equal to any piano made.

JACOB BROS. PIANOS.

A small Piano, but strong in construction, powerful in tone. Just the Piano to fill a parlor or study.

PALACE ORGANS.

"The best in the world." In point of tone, case-work and durability, these Palace Organs, which are made in England, are the best of their kind.

WEAVER ORGANS.

A reliable and honestly made Organ of the highest quality. These organs are the best of their kind.

MARION ORGANS.

The best medium-priced organs made. Good tone and well made.

PIANOS EXCHANGED.

Being a manufacturer I am in position to give purchasers full value for their old instruments in exchange for new.

REPAIRING AND TUNING.

These repairs are in charge of men who have years of experience in any New York factory.

STORAGE OF PIANOS.

One floor of our building is given up to the storage of pianos. Organs, upright pianos can leave their instruments, knowing they will be well cared for. Charges reasonable.

FACTORY PRICES.

In purchasing your Piano or Organ of me you deal direct with the manufacturer, saving all profits of dealers and intermediaries.

TERMS.

Pianos and Organs will be sold for cash or on easy monthly payments without interest.

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FASHION LEADERS IN FINE MILLINERY.

OUR TRIMMED MILLINERY DEPARTMENT IS SECOND TO NONE.

NEW IDEAS AND NEW STYLES IN OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

"Worse Than Toothache."

ANY person would rather have a tooth drawn than buy a pair of new shoes. Evidently, such people have never tried to get fitted at OUR STORES.—Our army of 40 sales people were kept a hustling last Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., and we know that hardly a single person left our establishments without being properly fitted and suited.

This proves that we have the RIGHT goods in the RIGHT quantities and at RIGHT prices.—But what is most important: "Our Shoes fit and they require no breaking in."

FOR TENDER FEET.

We have opened this morning a New Style of Ladies' Hand-turned Feather-weight Boots—they are as soft as a silk stocking, and still remarkably durable. These Boots are common sense or people shape, high or low heels—Black leather Boots, on the Plaidly toe, with patent leather tip. In appearance similar to the best \$